REMARKS

Claim 10 has been amended to correct a typographical error in the claim dependency. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-14, 16-27, 29, 30 and 32-50 remain pending in the application. Reconsideration is respectfully requested in light of the following remarks.

Section 103(a) Rejection:

The Examiner rejected claims 39-50 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pulliam et al. (U.S. Patent 6,609,108) (hereinafter "Pulliam"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons presented below.

Regarding claim 39, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam fails to teach or suggest storing a set of information in a space **by sending at least one** **message** specified in a schema for the space. Pulliam teaches an online shopping communication schema for communicating online shopping orders such as vehicle orders wherein "a consumer is provided real-time information, prior to the placement of an order or purchase by the consumer, regarding the availability and status of a configured product in relation to the product's manufacturing and delivery process or 'pipeline'." (Pulliam, column 2, lines 55-62). However, Pulliam teaches nothing regarding storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space.

The Examiner cites column 3, lines 52-67, where Pulliam describes the content of Pulliam's order message for his online ordering system. The order message sends detailed vehicle configuration information for ordering. Pulliam's order message is used to place an online order, not to store a set of information in a space. The Examiner also cites column 7, lines 46-54, where Pulliam describes web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc., and further cites column 13, lines 19-67 that teaches how a client or presentation application may submit search requests to find vehicles that match search criteria. None

of the Examiner's cited passages nor any other portion of Pulliam has anything to do with storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space. Instead, Pulliam teaches a schema for online purchasing messages (e.g. message to purchase a vehicle online).

In response to above argument, the Examiner, in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action, responds by again citing the same portions of Pulliam cited in the rejection of claim 39 (Pulliam, column 3, lines 52-67, column 7, lines 46-54 and column 13, lines 19-67). However, as noted above, none of the cited passages teaches storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema usable to invoke functions of the space. The Examiner does not provide any argument rebutting Applicants' argument above, but instead merely repeats the citations of the same passages. The Examiner also states that the term "space" has been interpreted as broadly as possible. However, the breadth of the term "space" has no bearing on the fact that Pulliam fails to teach storing information to a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema that specifies messages usable to invoke functions of the space.

Further in regard to claim 39, Pulliam fails to teach or suggest wherein the set of information stored in the space by sending the specified message is expressed in a data representation language. At the Examiner's cited passage (Pulliam, column 7, line 46-column 8, lines 5), Pulliam describes basic and standard web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc. However, Pulliam does not teach that these web pages are stored in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space. Pulliam specifically refers to consumers being able to enter and send information to servers and how such web pages serve as a multimedia user interface that interfaces between the users and the system. While the cited passage does mention that "[w]eb pages can be ... created using ... extensible markup language (XML)", Pulliam does not teach or suggest that its web pages are stored in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space. Pulliam clearly does not teach or suggest a set of information

expressed in a data representation language that is stored in a space by sending a message specified in a schema for the space.

In response to Applicants' argument above regarding Pulliam's failure to teach or suggest storing a set of information expressed in a data representation language in a space by sending a message specified in a schema for the space, the Examiner, in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action, merely cites again the same portions (column 7, line 46 – column 8, line 5) of Pulliam cited in the rejection of claim 39, without providing any rebuttal or further arguments. Thus, the **Examiner has not provided any argument refuting Applicants' argument above.**

Further in regard to claim 39, Pulliam does not teach or suggest a <u>schema specifying a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space</u>. The Examiner admits that Pulliam fails to teach that the schema specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space, but notes that Pulliam does teach an online communication schema for communicating vehicle orders and cites column 3, lines 29-39 of Pulliam. Pulliam's schema does not specify a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. In contrast, Pulliam teaches that a customer "submits a new order 1200 to a web site 602, which is constructed as an interface between the vehicle manufacturer and the customers." (Pulliam, column 19, lines 37-40). Thus, Pulliam is clearly not teaching a schema that specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of a space, as the Examiner contends, but instead is teaching messages that make up an interface for vehicle manufacturers to receive orders from customers. Applicants fail to see the relevance of the Examiner's reference regarding Pulliam's online vehicle ordering communication messages to a *schema specifying a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space.* The messages in Pulliam simply include information about a vehicle order. Pulliam does not describe his messages as invoking any functions.

Further, Applicants disagree with the Examiner's assertions that it would have been obvious to modify the teaching of Pulliam to include a schema that specifies a

plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space "in order to provide a means for efficiently delivering the desired service to the customer, and minimizing the risk that the customer will become inconvenienced and dissatisfied with the merchant's on-line ordering services." Pulliam describes a very detailed system for providing online vehicle ordering capabilities and does not suggest any need or benefit to storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one messages specified in a schema for the space, wherein the schema specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. In fact, Applicants can find no reference in Pulliam teaching or suggesting any benefit to modifying Pulliam that would result in a method comprising storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one messages specified in a schema for the space, wherein the schema specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space, as the Examiner contends. No efficiencies or risk minimization would be achieved in Pulliam's system by storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space that specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. The reasons the Examiner gives to modify Pulliam's teachings are not commensurate with the modifications that the Examiner is attempting to make. The Examiner is clearly relying upon hindsight analysis to arrive at such a conclusion.

In response to the above argument, the Examiner in the Response to Arguments section of the Final Office Action argues that Pulliam's online communication schema suggests a schema specifying a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. However, the Examiner merely repeats the argument from the rejection of claim 39. Thus, the Examiner does not provide any additional argument or rebuttal to Applicant's arguments that it would not be obvious to modify Pulliam to include a schema for the space that specifies a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space. The Examiner merely states he is applying a broad interpretation to the claim. However, it is improper for the Examiner to ignore the specific wording of the claim. Even under the broadest interpretation, Pulliam clearly does not teach or suggest a schema specifying a plurality of messages usable to invoke functions of the space.

Further in regard to claim 39, Applicants also submit that Pulliam fails to teach the client retrieving the set of information expressed in the data representation language from the space by sending at least one of the messages specified in the schema for the space. The Examiner cites passages in Pulliam (column 3, line 52 – column 4, line 10, column 13, lines 19-67, and column 16, lines 6-12) that describe the use of XML messages for vehicle orders, vehicle order confirmations, and for available vehicle searches. However, Applicants assert that receiving order confirmation messages and search results is not retrieving a set of information expressed in a data representation language from a space by sending a message specified in a schema for the space. Following the Examiner's line of argument, the data included in an order confirmation (or in a search results message) would have to have been stored by sending at least on message specified in a schema for the space. In other words, following the Examiner's argument, a client in Pulliam would have to locate and retrieve information from an order message saved in a space by sending a message specified in a schema specifying messages usable to invoke functions of the space. However, a client in Pulliam does not retrieve any information that was stored in Pulliam's system by sending a message specified in a schema specifying messages usable to invoke functions of the system. Instead, a client in Pulliam's system receives results from a search. Pulliam teaches that information (for orders or searches) is retrieved from inventory database 322 and that inventory importer 328 "is responsible for obtaining the relevant data from one or more sources, reformatting the data as necessary, and storing the data in the inventory database 322." (Pulliam, column 8, lines 25-44). In other words, the data returned as search results and order confirmations is retrieved from an inventory database built by an inventory importer using information gathered from various sources – and therefore not stored by sending a message specified in a schema for the space. Thus, Pulliam fails to teach a client retrieving the set of information expressed in the data representation language from the space by sending at least one of the messages specified in the schema for the space.

Applicants note that the Examiner has failed to present any arguments in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action rebutting the above argument

regarding **Pulliam's failure to teach or suggest a client retrieving the set of information expressed in the data representation language from the space by sending at least one message specified in the schema for the space.**

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 39 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 39 apply to claims 43 and 47.

Regarding claim 42, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Pulliam fails to teach wherein <u>the schema is expressed in the data representation language</u>. In contrast, at the Examiner's cited passage (column 7, lines 46-61), Pulliam describes basic and standard web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc. Pulliam specifically refers to consumers being able to enter and send information to servers and how such web pages serve as a multimedia user interface that interfaces between the users and the system. Pulliam teaches that XML is used to describe the content of messages, not to specify the messages themselves. Applicants can find not teaching anywhere in Pulliam regarding wherein a schema is expressed in a data representation language. **Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.**

Thus, in light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 42 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 42 apply to claims 46 and 50.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-14, 16-27, 29-30 and 32-38 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pulliam in view of Guyot et al. (U.S. Patent 6,119,098) (hereinafter "Guyot"). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the reasons presented below.

Regarding claim 1, the arguments presented above regarding the rejection of claim 39 in view of Pulliam apply to claim 1 as well. The combination with Guyot does nothing to overcome any of the shortcomings of Pulliam noted above.

Further in regard to claim 1, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest a space service that is operable to store one or more service advertisements and each of the service advertisements comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service. The Examiner admits that Pulliam fails to teach or suggest this limitation and relies on Guyot. However, Guyot also fails to teach or suggest a space service that is operable to store one or more service advertisements and each of the service advertisements comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service.

Guyot teaches a system for targeting and distributing commercial advertisements for marketing products over a distributed information network wherein a client application displays targeted consumer advertisements on a subscriber's computer. The commercial marketing advertisements in Guyot have nothing to do with service advertisements that comprise information usable by a client to execute corresponding services. In Guyot, a server manages the marketing advertisements that are specifically targeted to the subscriber based on a personal profile of the subscriber. The client application periodically accesses the server to download and display advertisements. The Examiner's cited passage (Guyot, column 3, line 23 – column 4, line 14) describes an advertisement database that "preferably includes Subscriber Data, Advertiser Data, Advertisement Data, Subscriber Statistics, and Client Application Software Data." (Guyot, column 3, lines 55-57). Thus, Guyot has nothing to do with a space that is operable to store one or more executable service advertisements, wherein each of the service advertisements comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service. Hence, both Pulliam and Guyot, whether singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest a space operable to store one or more service advertisements and each of the service advertisements comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service.

Any combination of Pulliam and Guyot would merely result in the vehicle ordering system of Pulliam wherein consumer targeted advertisements of Guyot would be displayed while a client is browsing or ordering vehicles. Such a combination (of Pulliam and Guyot) is clearly not relevant to Applicants' claimed invention and does not teach or suggest a space operable to store one or more service advertisements and each of the service advertisements comprises information which is usable to access a corresponding service.

Further regarding claim 1, Pulliam and Guyot do not teach or suggest that the space service is configured to provide functions to manage or access the one or more service advertisements in the space and wherein the functions of the space service are invoked according to the schema for the space service which specifies one or more messages for invoking functions of the space service. Instead, Pulliam describes a communication schema for an online ordering system that includes an order message used to send detailed vehicle configuration information for ordering. (Pulliam, column 3, lines 52-67). Guyot teaches several commands, such as TAKESTAT, SENDAD, and TAKEACT that a client application uses to interact with the commercial advertisement database. (Guyot, column 8, line 52 – column 9, line 17). Nowhere does Guyot describe these commands as functions to manage or access service advertisements in a space service, nor does Guyot describe these commands as being invoked according to a schema for the space service that specifies one or more message for invoking functions of the space service.

Additionally, Pulliam and Guyot do not teach or suggest a client using the information from the selected service advertisement to execute a corresponding service. Neither Pulliam nor Guyot is concerned with service advertisements including information that a client may use to execute a corresponding service. Instead, as noted above, Pulliam teaches an online vehicle searching and ordering system and Guyot teaches a system that automatically displays customized commercial advertisements on a user desktop. Thus, neither system includes anything regarding a client using information from a selected service advertisement to execute a corresponding service.

Furthermore, Applicants note that the Examiner has not provided any rebuttal of these arguments in his "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 1 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 1 apply to claims 14 and 26.

Regarding claim 4, Pulliam and Guyot fail to teach or suggest that the schema is expressed in a data representation language. In contrast, Pulliam, at the Examiner's cited passage (column 7, lines 46-61), describes basic and standard web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc. Pulliam specifically refers to consumers being able to enter and send information to servers and how such web pages serve as a multimedia user interface that interfaces between the users and the system. Pulliam teaches that XML is used to describe the content of messages, not to specify the messages themselves. However, nowhere does Pulliam mention anything regarding expressing a message schema in a data representation language. Guyot fails to overcome Pulliam's deficiency in regard to a schema expressed in a data representation language. Guyot teaches the use of several commands, such as TAKESTAT, SENDAD, and TAKEACT, for the client application to interact with the advertisement database. (Guyot, column 8, line 52 – column 9, line 17). However, nowhere does Guyot mention anything regarding a data representation language or any description whatsoever describe a schema expressed in a data representation language. Thus, both Pulliam and Guyot, singly and in combination, fail to teach or suggest a schema expressed in a data representation language.

Applicants note that the Examiner did not provide any rebuttal of this argument in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

In light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 4 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 4 apply to claims 10, 17, 22, 29 and 35.

Regarding claim 5, in contrast to the assertion of the Examiner, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest wherein the schema is expressed in a data representation language, wherein the <u>data representation language comprises eXtensible Markup Language (XML)</u>. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 46-48, column 13, lines 22-42, and column 16, lines 6-12 of Pulliam. However, none of the cited passages teach anything regarding a schema expressed in a data representation language, wherein the data representation language comprises eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Instead, the first cited passage discusses how web pages may by XML documents. However, web pages are not schemas specifying messages usable to invoke functions of a space. The second and third passages describe how XML may be used to describe search criteria, search request and search response messages. Search criteria, search request and response messages have nothing to do with a message schema expressed in a data representation language comprising XML. Thus, Pulliam does not teach any sort of message schema expressed in a data representation language, wherein the data representation language comprises XML. Guyot also fails to teach or suggest a schema expressed in a data representation language comprising XML. In fact, Guyot fails to mention either XML or any data representation language at all and thus fails to overcome Pulliam's lack of teaching or suggestion regarding such a message schema expressed in a data representation language comprising XML.

Thus, in light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 5 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 5 apply to claims 18 and 30.

Regarding claim 7, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest wherein the client accessing the space service comprises the client <u>sending at least one of the</u>

messages specified in the schema to the space service. Pulliam teaches an online shopping communication schema for communication online shopping orders such as vehicle orders wherein "a consumer is provided real-time information, prior to the placement of an order or purchase by the consumer, regarding the availability and status of a configured product in relation to the product's manufacturing and delivery process or 'pipeline'." (Pulliam, column 2, lines 55-62). However, Pulliam teaches nothing regarding storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space.

The Examiner cites column 3, lines 52-67, where Pulliam describes an order message for Pulliam's communication schema for an online ordering system. The order message is used to send detailed vehicle configuration information for ordering. Pulliam's order message is used to place an online order, not to store a set of information in a space. The Examiner also cites column 7, lines 46-54, where Pulliam describes web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc., and further cites column 13, lines 19-67 that teaches how a client or presentation application may submit search requests to find vehicles that match search criteria. None of the Examiner's cited passages nor any other portion of Pulliam teaches storing a set of information in a space by sending at least one message specified in a schema for the space. Instead, Pulliam teaches a schema for online purchasing messages (e.g. message to purchase a vehicle online).

Thus, in light of the above remarks, Applicants assert that the rejection of claim 7 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 7 apply to claim 32.

Regarding claim 8, Applicants assert that Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest the client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in the space. Pulliam, at the Examiner's cited reference (column 13, lines 20-42) describes how applications may submit search requests "to find vehicles in-process and at dealerships which match ... the search criteria" and how such a search may include the use of pull-

down lists of make or model of a available vehicles. Thus, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam does not teach a client searching <u>service advertisements</u> stored in a space, but rather client applications searching for available vehicles from an "inventory database 612" (Pulliam, column 13, lines 58 – 61).

Guyot also fails to teach or suggest a client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in the space. Instead, Guyot teaches a client application downloading and displaying specifically targeted consumer advertisements (Guyot, column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 6). Applicants disagree with the Examiner interpretation of Guyot and submit that Guyot, in fact, does not teach one or more *service* advertisements. The Examiner's cited passage (Guyot, column 3, line 23 – column 4, line 14) describes an advertisement database that preferably includes Subscriber Data, Advertiser Data, Advertisement Data, Subscriber Statistics, and Client Application Software Data.

The Examiner also agues that it would have been be obvious to combine the commercial advertisements of Guyot with the online ordering system of Pulliam. However, since, as noted above, Guyot only teaches commercial advertisement and does not teach or suggest service advertisements, the Examiner's proposed combination of Pulliam and Guyot would still fail to teach or suggest wherein the client access the space service comprises the client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in the space.

The Examiner seems to be confusing "services" and "service advertisements." For instance, the Examiner refers to "a client searching the one or more services stored in the space". The Examiner then states that Pulliam is silent on "the services are the service advertisements". Claim 8 does not recited anything about a client searching *services*. Claim 8 recites, in part, the client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in a space. Services are not service advertisements. Claim 8, dependent upon claim 1, recites that service advertisements comprise information usable to access *a corresponding service.*

Furthermore, the Examiner has failed to provide any rebuttal of Applicants' arguments in the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action.

Applicants assert that in light of the above remarks the rejection of claim 8 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 8 apply to claims 20 and 33.

Regarding claim 9, in contrast to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest that each of the one or more service advertisements comprises a URI at which the corresponding service may be accessed and a schema which specifies messages usable to invoke functions of the corresponding service. The Examiner cites column 16, lines 4-12 of Pulliam. However, the Examiner's cited passage only refers to using XML within the body of HTTP messages for sending search request and search response messages. The cited passage does not mention service advertisements comprising URI's at which a corresponding service may be accessed.

The Examiner also argues, similar to the rejection of claim 8, that it would be obvious to combine the commercial advertisements of Guyot with the online ordering system of Pulliam. However, since, as noted above, Guyot only teaches commercial advertisement and does not teach or suggest service advertisements, the Examiner's proposed combination of Pulliam and Guyot still fails to teach or suggest wherein the client access the space service comprises the client searching the one or more service advertisements stored in the space.

Furthermore, as with the rejection of claim 8, discussed above, the Examiner seems to be confusing "services" and "service advertisements". Thus, the Examiner's argument that Pulliam teaches that "each of the one or more services comprise a URI ..." does not have anything to do with claim 9, which recites, in part, wherein each of the one or more service *advertisements comprises a URI* at which the corresponding service may be accessed."

Applicants assert that in light of the above remarks the rejection of claim 9 is not supported by the cited art and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 9 apply to claims 21 and 34.

Further regarding claim 10, contrary to the Examiner's assertion, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest that each of the one or more service advertisements comprises a schema which specifies messages usable to invoke functions of the corresponding service, wherein each schema is expressed in a data representation language. The Examiner rejects claim 10 for the same rationale as claim 4, discussed above.

As noted above regarding the rejection of claim 4, Pulliam, at the Examiner's cited passage (column 7, lines 46-61), describes basic and standard web page retrieval and presentation over the Internet using various technologies including, HTML, XML, ASP, Java Applets, etc. Pulliam specifically refers to consumers being able to enter and send information to servers and how such web pages serve as a multimedia user interface that interfaces between the users and the system. Pulliam teaches that XML is used to describe the content of messages, not to specify the messages themselves. Applicants can find not teaching anywhere in Pulliam regarding wherein a schema is expressed in a data representation language.

Furthermore, Guyot also fails to teach or suggest wherein the schema is expressed in a data representation language. Guyot teaches the use of several commands, such as TAKESTAT, SENDAD, and TAKEACT commands for the client application to interact with the advertisement database. (Guyot, column 8, line 52 – column 9, line 17). However, nowhere does Guyot mention anything regarding a data representation language or any description whatsoever regarding the format of these messages.

Thus, both Pulliam and Guyot, whether singly or in combination, fail to teach or suggest any schema, whether for a space or other service, expressed in a data

representation language. For at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 10 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 10 also apply to claims 22 and 35.

Regarding claim 11, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest <u>that the data representation language comprises eXtensible Markup Language (XML)</u>. The Examiner rejected claim 11 for the same rationale as claim 5, discussed above. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 46-48, column 13, lines 22-42, and column 16, lines 6-12 of Pulliam. However, none of the cited passages teach anything regarding a schema expressed in a data representation language, wherein the data representation language comprises eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Instead, the first cited passage discusses how web pages may by XML documents. Web pages are not schemas specifying messages usable to invoke functions of a space. The second and third passages describe how XML may be used to describe search criteria, search request and search response messages. Search criteria, search request and response messages have nothing to do with a schema expressed in a data representation language comprising XML. Thus, Nowhere does Pulliam teach any sort of schema expressed in a data representation language, wherein the data representation language comprises XML.

Guyot also fails to teach or suggest a schema expressed in a data representation language comprising XML. In fact, Guyot fails to mention either XML or any data representation language at all and thus, fails to overcome Pulliam's lack of teaching or suggestion regarding such a schema. Thus, the Examiner's proposed combination of Pulliam and Guyot also fails to teach or suggest a schema expressed in a data representation language and wherein the data representation language comprises eXtensible Markup Language (XML).

Thus, for at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 11 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 11 also apply to claims 23 and 36.

Regarding claim 12, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest generating results in response to the executing the corresponding service for the selected service advertisement for the client; and publishing the results in a network-addressable location, wherein information usable to access the network-addressable location is provided in an advertisement for the network-addressable-location.

The Examiner cites column 13, lines 20-67 and column 16, lines 4-12 of Pulliam that teach the use of search request and search response messages for a user to search for specific types of vehicles. However, Pulliam does not teach, in the cited passages or elsewhere, generating are results in response to executing the corresponding service for a selected service advertisement. Firstly, a client in Pulliam's system does not search service advertisements to select a service to execute. The search results generated in response to a search request message do not correspond to results generated in response to executing a corresponding service for a selected service advertisement. Secondly, the search results cited by the Examiner are not published in a network-addressable location. Instead, Pulliam teaches that "[s]earch results are then returned to locate server 821 [that] generates a response message 865 containing a summary of the matched vehicles and sends it back to locate client 862." In other words, Pulliam teaches that search results are delivered to the requesting client, not stored in a network-addressable location. Thus, Pulliam **teaches the opposite** of publishing the results in a network-addressable location.

Additionally, Pulliam fails to teach or suggest wherein information usable to access the network-addressable location is provided in an advertisement for the network-addressable-location. Neither of the Examiner's cited passages mentions anything about an advertisement providing information usable to access Pulliam's search results. In fact, as noted above, Pulliam teaches that results are delivered to the requesting client, thereby obviating the need to publish the results in a network-addressable location.

The Examiner again, as with claims 8 and 9 above, confuses "services" and "service advertisements." Thus, the Examiner cites column 3, line 23 through column 4,

line 14 of Guyot that describes Guyot's commercial advertisements. However, as noted above, Guyot's commercial advertisements have nothing to do with service advertisements for executable services and Guyot's commercial advertisements do not include information usable to access such services. Furthermore, Guyot fails to describe his commercial advertisements as providing information usable to access a network-addressable location storing results generated by executing a service.

Thus, the Examiner proposed combination of Pulliam and Guyot fails to teach or suggest generating results in response to the executing the corresponding service for the selected service advertisement for the client; and <u>publishing the results in a network-addressable location</u>, wherein information usable to access the network-addressable location is <u>provided in an advertisement for the network-addressable-location</u>.

For at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 12 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 12 also apply to claims 24 and 37.

Regarding claim 13, contrary to the Examiner's contention, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest the client <u>sending an instantiation request to the space</u> after the selecting one or the service advertisements from the space, <u>obtaining a lease for the corresponding service</u> for the selected service advertisement, <u>sending the lease and selected service advertisement to the client</u>. The Examiner relies upon Guyot and cites FIGs. 6A and 6B, and associated texts (column 8, line 10 – column 9, line 36).

FIGs. 6A and 6B of Guyot illustrate the flow of communication between a subscriber system and the server. FIG 6A illustrates a client requesting and downloading the latest version of client software for Guyot's system. FIG 6B illustrates how a client application in Guyot's system uses the TAKESTAT, SENDAD and TAKEACK commands. However, none of these commands has anything to do with an instantiation request to a space service, obtaining a lease for a corresponding service, or sending the lease and the selected service advertisement to the client. Instead, Guyot's TAKESTAT

command sends statistical information about the user's viewing of commercial advertisements. The SENDAD command is used to download another commercial advertisement for display on the user's computer, and the TAKEACK command is used to signal receipt of a commercial advertisement from the server. The method illustrated by FIGs 6A and 6B of Guyot does not teach or suggest anything about sending an instantiation request to a space service, obtaining a lease for a corresponding service, or sending the lease and the selected service advertisement to the client. Furthermore, the only advertisements delivered to any client in Guyot's system are commercial advertisements and not service advertisements as recited by Applicants' claims.

Furthermore, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest constructing a gate for the client to access the corresponding service. The Examiner has failed to cite any portion of either Pulliam or Guyot that teaches or suggests anything about constructing a gate for a client to access a service. Neither Pulliam's nor Guyot's system has any need to construct such a gate. Instead, Pulliam teaches the use of a traditional web browser, which does not construct gates to access services. Guyot teaches the use of a client application specifically for communicating with his server and thus has no need to construct a gate for the client to access a service.

The Examiner's proposed combination of Pulliam and Guyot fails to teach or suggest the client sending an instantiation request to the space after the selecting one or the service advertisements from the space, obtaining a lease for the corresponding service for the selected service advertisement, sending the lease and selected service advertisement to the client and also fails to teach or suggest constructing a gate for the client to access the corresponding service.

Thus, for at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 13 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested. Similar remarks as discussed above in regard to claim 13 also apply to claims 25 and 38.

Regarding claim 19, in contrast to the Examiner's assertion, Pulliam in view of Guyot fails to teach or suggest wherein the <u>schema specifies messages usable to read advertisements</u> from the space service <u>and publish advertisements</u> in the space service. Instead, as discussed above, Pulliam teaches an online vehicle ordering system that includes messages for searching for and ordering vehicles. Pulliam, as admitted by the Examiner regarding claims 8, 9, and 12, does not teach service advertisements nor anything about reading or publishing service advertisements in a space service.

The Examiner refers to the rejection of claim 9. However, claim 9 does not recite the same limitations recited in claim 19. **Thus, the Examiner has failed to provide a proper rejection of claim 19.** Furthermore, Guyot teaches a system to display commercial advertisements on a user's desktop. Guyot also fails to teach a schema specifying messages usable to read advertisements from the space service and publish advertisements in the space service. Therefore, any combination of Pulliam and Guyot would also fail to include such a schema. Thus, for at least the reasons presented above, the rejection of claim 19 is not supported by the prior art and removal thereof is respectfully requested.

Applicants also assert that numerous other ones of the dependent claims recite further distinctions over the cited art. However, since the independent claims have been shown to be patentably distinct, a further discussion of the dependent claims is not necessary at this time.
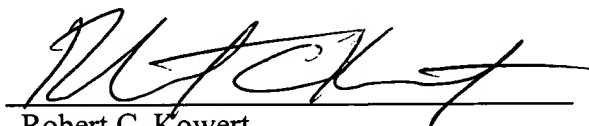
CONCLUSION

Applicants submit the application is in condition for allowance, and notice to that effect is respectfully requested.

If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Meyertons, Hood, Kivlin, Kowert, & Goetzel, P.C. Deposit Account No. 501505/5181-67400/RCK.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

☒ Return Receipt Postcard

☐ Petition for Extension of Time

☐ Notice of Change of Address

☐ Fee Authorization Form authorizing a deposit account debit in the amount of $ for fees ( ).

☒ Other: Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449 and references F1-F2.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: ___February 2, 2005___